

We claim:

1. A method of diagnosing the presence or severity of liver fibrosis in an individual, comprising the steps of:

5 (a) detecting α 2-macroglobulin in a sample from said individual;

(b) detecting hyaluronic acid (HA) in a sample from said individual;

(c) detecting tissue inhibitor of

10 metalloproteinases-1 (TIMP-1) in a sample from said individual; and

(d) diagnosing the presence or severity of liver fibrosis in said individual based on the presence or level of α 2-MG, HA and TIMP-1.

15 2. The method of claim 1, comprising detecting at most three markers of fibrosis.

3. The method of claim 1, further comprising detecting in a sample from said individual at least one marker selected from the group consisting of: PIIINP, 20 laminin, tenascin, collagen type IV, collagen type VI, YKL-40, MMP-3, MMP-2, MMP-9/TIMP-1 complex, sFas ligand, TGF- β 1, IL-10, apoA1, apoA2, and apoB.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein said marker is YKL-40.

5. The method of claim 1, further comprising
detecting in a sample from said individual two or more
markers selected from the group consisting of PIIINP,
laminin, tenascin, collagen type IV, collagen type VI,
5 YKL-40, MMP-3, MMP-2, MMP-9/TIMP-1 complex, sFas ligand,
TGF- β 1, IL-10, apoA2, apoA2 and apoB.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein said
individual has viral hepatitis.

7. The method of claim 7, wherein said
10 individual is infected with hepatitis C virus.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein said
individual is infected with hepatitis B virus.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein said
individual has autoimmune liver disease.

15 10. The method of claim 1, wherein said
individual has alcoholic liver disease.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein said
individual has a fatty liver disease.

20 12. The method of claim 1, wherein said
individual has drug-induced liver disease.

13. The method of claim 1, wherein step (a)
comprises determining the level of α 2-MG protein in said
sample.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the level of α_2 -MG protein is determined using one or more α_2 -MG-specific binding agents.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein the level of α_2 -MG protein is determined using one or more anti- α_2 -MG antibodies.

16. The method of claim 1, wherein step (a) comprises determining a level of α_2 -MG activity.

17. The method of claim 1, wherein step (b) comprises determining the level of HA in said sample.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein the level of HA is determined using one or more HA-specific binding agents.

19. The method of claim 18, wherein the level of HA is determined using one or more HA-binding proteins.

20. The method of claim 18, wherein the level of HA is determined using one or more anti-HA antibodies.

21. The method of claim 1, wherein step (c) comprises determining the level of TIMP-1 protein in said sample.

22. The method of claim 21, wherein the level of TIMP-1 protein is determined using one or more TIMP-1-specific binding agents.

23. The method of claim 22, wherein the level of TIMP-1 protein is determined using one or more anti-TIMP-1 antibodies.

24. The method of claim 1, wherein step (c) 5 comprises determining a level of TIMP-1 activity.

25. The method of claim 1, wherein step (a) comprises determining the level of α 2-MG protein,

10 wherein step (b) comprises determining the level of HA, and

wherein step (c) comprises determining the level of TIMP-1 protein.

26. The method of claim 25, wherein the level of α 2-MG protein, HA and TIMP-1 protein each is 15 determined using an enzyme-linked assay.

27. The method of claim 1, wherein a single sample is obtained from said individual.

28. The method of claim 27, wherein said sample is selected from the group consisting of blood, 20 serum, plasma, urine, saliva and liver tissue.

29. The method of claim 28, wherein said sample is a serum sample.

30. The method of claim 1, comprising differentiating no or mild liver fibrosis from moderate 25 to severe liver fibrosis.

31. A method of differentiating no or mild liver fibrosis from moderate to severe liver fibrosis in an individual, comprising the steps of:

- (a1) contacting an appropriate dilution of a sample from said individual with anti- α 2-MG antibody under conditions suitable to form a first complex of α 2-MG and anti- α 2-MG antibody;
- (b) washing said first complex to remove unbound molecules;
- 10 (c) determining the amount of α 2-MG-containing first complex;
- (d) contacting an appropriate dilution of a sample from said individual with a HA-binding protein (HABP) under conditions suitable to form a second complex of HA and HABP;
- 15 (e) washing said second complex to remove unbound molecules;
- (f) determining the amount of HA-containing second complex;
- 20 (g) contacting an appropriate dilution of a sample from said individual with anti-TIMP-1 antibody under conditions suitable to form a third complex of TIMP-1 and anti-TIMP-1 antibody;
- (h) washing said third complex to remove unbound molecules;
- 25 (i) determining the amount of TIMP-1-containing third complex; and
- (j) differentiating no/mild liver fibrosis from moderate/severe liver fibrosis in said individual based on the amounts of α 2-MG, HA and TIMP-1-containing complexes.

32. A method of monitoring the efficacy of anti-fibrotic therapy in a patient, comprising the steps of:

- (a) detecting α 2-macroglobulin in a sample from 5 a patient administered an anti-fibrotic therapy;
- (b) detecting hyaluronic acid (HA) in a sample from said patient;
- (c) detecting tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinases-1 (TIMP-1) in a sample from said 10 patient; and
- (d) determining the presence or severity of liver fibrosis in said patient based on the presence or level of α 2-MG, HA and TIMP-1, thereby monitoring the efficacy of anti-fibrotic therapy.

15 33. The method of claim 32, further comprising comparing the presence or severity of liver fibrosis determined in step (d) to the presence or severity of liver fibrosis in said patient at an earlier time.

20 34. The method of claim 32, comprising detecting at most three markers of fibrosis.

25 35. The method of claim 32, further comprising detecting in a sample from said patient at least one marker selected from the group consisting of: PIIINP, laminin, tenascin, collagen type IV, collagen type VI, YKL-40, MMP-3, MMP-2, MMP-9/TIMP-1 complex, sFas ligand, TGF- β 1, IL-10, apoA1, apoA2, and apoB.

36. The method of claim 32, wherein step (a) comprises determining the level of α 2-MG protein in said sample.

38. The method of claim 32, wherein step (b)
5 comprises determining the level of HA in said sample.

39. The method of claim 38, wherein the level
of HA is determined using one or more HA-binding
proteins.

40. The method of claim 32, wherein step (c)
10 comprises determining the level of TIMP-1 protein in said
sample.

41. The method of claim 40, wherein the level
of TIMP-1 protein is determined using one or more
anti-TIMP-1 antibodies.

15 42. A method of differentiating no/mild liver
fibrosis from moderate/severe liver fibrosis in an
individual, comprising the steps of:

(a) determining an α 2-MG level in a sample
from said individual;

20 (b) determining a HA level in a sample from
said individual;

(c) determining a TIMP-1 level in a sample
from said individual; and

25 (d) diagnosing said individual as having
 α 2-MG cut-off value X1, said HA level is below a HA
cut-off value Y1 or said TIMP-1 level is below a TIMP-1
cut-off value Z1,

diagnosing said individual as having moderate/severe liver fibrosis when said α 2-MG level is above an α 2-MG cut-off value X2, said HA level is above a HA cut-off value Y2 and said TIMP-1 level is above a 5 TIMP-1 cut-off value Z2,

and diagnosing remaining individuals as having an indeterminate status.

43. The method of claim 42, wherein said individual has a disorder selected from the group 10 consisting of viral hepatitis, autoimmune liver disease, alcoholic liver disease, fatty liver disease and drug-induced liver disease.

44. The method of claim 43, wherein said individual is infected with hepatitis C virus.

15 45. The method of claim 42, wherein said samples are independently selected from the group consisting of blood, serum, plasma, urine, saliva and liver tissue.

46. The method of claim 45, wherein said 20 α 2-MG, level, HA level and TIMP-1 level each is determined in a serum sample.

47. The method of claim 46,
wherein X1 is a value between 1.8 and 2.2
mg/ml;
25 wherein Y1 is a value between 31 and 39 ng/ml;
wherein Z1 is a value between 900 and 1100
ng/ml;

wherein X₂ is a value between 1.8 and 2.2
mg/ml;

wherein Y₂ is a value between 54 and 66 ng/ml;
and

5 wherein Z₂ is a value between 1415 and 1735
ng/ml.

10 48. The method of claim 47,
wherein X₁ = 2.0 mg/ml;
wherein Y₁ = 35 ng/ml;
wherein Z₁ = 1000 ng/ml;
wherein X₂ = 2.0 mg/ml;
wherein Y₂ = 60 ng/ml; and
wherein Z₂ = 1575 ng/ml.

15 49. The method of claim 47,
wherein X₁ = 2.0 mg/ml;
wherein Y₁ = 37 ng/ml;
wherein Z₁ = 1100 ng/ml;
wherein X₂ = 2.0 mg/ml;
wherein Y₂ = 60 ng/ml; and
wherein Z₂ = 1575 ng/ml.

20 50. The method of claim 42, wherein, in a
population having up to 30% liver fibrosis prevalence, at
least 65% of individuals in said population are diagnosed
as having no/mild fibrosis or moderate/severe fibrosis
25 with an accuracy of at least 80%.

51. The method of claim 42, wherein, in a
population having up to 30% liver fibrosis prevalence, at
least 65% of individuals in said population are diagnosed

- as having no/mild fibrosis or moderate/severe fibrosis with an accuracy of at least 90%.

52. The method of claim 42, wherein, in a population having up to 30% liver fibrosis prevalence, at least 65% of individuals in said population diagnosed as having no/mild fibrosis or moderate/severe fibrosis with a positive predictive value of at least 90% and a negative predictive value of at least 90%.

53. The method of claim 42, wherein, in a 10 population having up to 10% liver fibrosis prevalence, at least 70% of individuals in said population are diagnosed as having no/mild fibrosis or moderate/severe fibrosis with an accuracy of at least 90%.

54. A method of diagnosing the presence or 15 severity of liver fibrosis in an individual, comprising the steps of:

(a) comparing a level of a first fibrotic marker X in said individual to a cut-off value X₁ to determine whether said individual is positive for said 20 first fibrotic marker X;

(b) comparing a level of a second fibrotic marker Y in said individual to a cut-off value Y₁ to determine whether said individual is positive for said second fibrotic marker Y; and

25 (c) diagnosing the presence or severity of liver fibrosis in said individual based on positivity or negativity for X and Y,

wherein, in a population with up to 40% fibrosis prevalence, at least 65% of individuals in said

population are diagnosed with an accuracy of at least 90%.

55. The method of claim 54, further comprising

(d) comparing a level of a third fibrotic

5 marker Z in said individual to a cut-off value Z1 to determine whether said individual is positive for said third fibrotic marker Z; and

(e) diagnosing the presence or severity of

liver fibrosis in said individual based on positivity or

10 negativity for X, Y and Z.

56. The method of claim 55, wherein said first fibrotic marker is α 2-MG, said second fibrotic marker is HA, and said third fibrotic marker is TIMP-1.

57. The method of claim 55, wherein the levels 15 of at least three fibrotic markers are compared.

58. The method of claim 55, wherein the levels of three fibrotic markers are compared.

59. The method of claim 55, wherein the levels of at least four fibrotic markers are compared.

20 60. The method of claim 55, wherein the levels of at least five fibrotic markers are compared.

61. The method of claim 54, wherein said diagnosis differentiates no or mild liver fibrosis from moderate to severe liver fibrosis.

62. The method of claim 54 or claim 61,
wherein, in a population with up to 30% fibrosis
prevalence, at least 65% of individuals in said
population are diagnosed with an accuracy of at
5 least 93%.

63. The method of claim 54 or claim 61,
wherein, in a population with up to 20% fibrosis
prevalence, at least 70% of individuals in said
population are diagnosed with an accuracy of at
10 least 94%.

64. The method of claim 54 or claim 61,
wherein, in a population with up to 10% fibrosis
prevalence, at least 70% of individuals in said
population are diagnosed with an accuracy of at
15 least 96%.

65. A method of diagnosing the presence or
severity of liver fibrosis in an individual, comprising
the steps of:

(a) comparing a level of a first fibrotic
20 marker X in said individual to a cut-off value X₁ to
determine whether said individual is positive for said
first fibrotic marker X;

(b) comparing a level of a second fibrotic
marker Y in said individual to a cut-off value Y₁ to
25 determine whether said individual is positive for said
second fibrotic marker Y; and

(c) diagnosing the presence or severity of
liver fibrosis in said individual based on positivity or
negativity for X and Y,

wherein said cut-off values X1 and Y1 are optimized individually to give a desired performance characteristic.

66. The method of claim 65, further comprising

5 (d) comparing a level of a third fibrotic marker Z in said individual to a cut-off value Z1 to determine whether said individual is positive for said third fibrotic marker Z; and

10 (e) diagnosing the presence or severity of liver fibrosis in said individual based on positivity or negativity for X, Y and Z,

wherein said cut-off values X1, Y1 and Z1 are optimized individually to give a desired performance characteristic.

15 67. The method of claim 66, wherein said first fibrotic marker is α 2-MG, said second fibrotic marker is HA, and said third fibrotic marker is TIMP-1.

68. The method of claim 65, wherein said cut-off values are optimized using design of experiments
20 (DOE) analysis.

69. The method of claim 66, wherein the levels of at least three fibrotic markers are compared.

70. The method of claim 66, wherein the levels of three fibrotic markers are compared.

25 71. The method of claim 65, wherein said diagnosis differentiates no or mild liver fibrosis from moderate to severe liver fibrosis.

72. A method of diagnosing the presence or severity of liver fibrosis in an individual, comprising the steps of:

(a) comparing a level of a first fibrotic marker X in said individual to two cut-off values X₁ and X₂ to determine whether said individual is positive for said first fibrotic marker X;

5 (b) comparing a level of a second fibrotic marker Y in said individual to two cut-off values Y₁ and Y₂ to determine whether said individual is positive for said second fibrotic marker Y; and

10 (c) diagnosing the presence or severity of liver fibrosis in said individual based on positivity or negativity for X and Y,

15 wherein said cut-off values X₁, Y₁, X₂ and Y₂ are optimized individually to give a desired performance characteristic.

73. The method of claim 72, further comprising

(d) comparing a level of a third fibrotic marker Z in said individual to two cut-off values Z₁ and Z₂ to determine whether said individual is positive for said third fibrotic marker Z; and

20 (e) diagnosing the presence or severity of liver fibrosis in said individual based on positivity or negativity for X, Y and Z,

25 wherein said cut-off values X₁, Y₁, Z₁, X₂, Y₂ and Z₂ are optimized individually to give a desired performance characteristic.

74. The method of claim 73, wherein said 30 cut-off values are optimized using design of experiments (DOE) analysis.